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"Count the  
Indians  
on  
the road."  
ALEX. ROSS & CO.  
Machinery  
Department.

No 17,160.

號八十月五年八十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1916.

午戌次歲年七國民華中

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month.

## THORNE'S OLD VAT No. 4. SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS:  
**A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd**  
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
HONGKONG.  
Tel. 616.



ANY EUROPEAN, NON ASIATIC or  
INDIAN desiring to leave the  
Colony should apply in person at the  
Central Police Station between the hours  
of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.  
daily.  
Applicants will be required to produce  
Passports or identification papers. All  
persons, with certain exceptions, who  
remain in the Colony for more than  
7 days are required to Register them-  
selves under the REGISTRATION OF  
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms  
of Registration giving the particulars  
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.  
and at all Police Stations.  
The Penalty for non compliance is a  
fine not exceeding \$50.

**NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE  
INSURANCE CO.,**  
WHICH HAS THE REVENUE OF  
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, Ltd.,  
and  
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS  
ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914.  
\$23,970,387.  
I.—Authorized Capital \$2,000,000  
Subscribed Capital \$2,000,000  
Paid-up Capital \$2,437,500  
II.—Profit Funds \$3,837,047  
III.—Life & Annuity Funds \$17,597,590  
Sinking Fund Account \$28,230  
\$23,970,387  
Revenue Fire Branch \$2,381,458  
Life and Annuity \$2,141,595  
Branches \$3,837,047  
Revenue Marine Department \$37,239  
Other Receipts \$48,940  
\$23,970,387  
The Accumulative Funds of the various  
Branches are separately invested, and, by  
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet  
the claims under the respective Depart-  
ments of the Company's Business.  
**SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,**  
Agents.

## PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.  
WEEK DAYS.  
7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
3.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
NIGHT DAYS.  
8.30 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11.00  
p.m. every half hour.  
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of  
an hour.

7.30 a.m. SUNDAYS.  
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
11.30 a.m. to 12 Noon Every 15 minutes.  
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
3.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
6.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
8.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
NIGHT CARS on Week Days.  
SATURDAYS.  
Extra Car at 12 midnight.  
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the  
Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BARRACKS,  
Des Voeux Road Central.  
Season and punch tickets available for  
all cars not already full running at the  
time stated in the Company's time tables,  
but not for special cars, can be obtained  
on application at the Company's Office—  
No season ticket will be issued until  
payment therefor has been made in Bank  
Notes or by Cheques or Corporation order  
repaying Bank Note.  
**JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,**  
General Managers.

**TANG SUIK, DESTINY, successor of  
the late SIEN YING.**  
14, D'ARVILLE STREET.  
TERMS VERY MODERATE  
Consignment free.

## BUSINESS NOTICES, W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD. ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS. KOWLOON BAY.

Steam and Motor Vessels,  
Steel Building Work of every Description,  
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.

## HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT  
CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.  
HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.  
Sailings:—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.  
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 4 p.m.  
SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.  
HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.  
Sailings:—To Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.) and  
2 p.m. (Sundays 1 p.m.).  
From Macao daily at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.).  
Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions,  
or from Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

**WATSON'S  
OLD  
BROWN BRANDY**  
25 YEARS IN WOOD.  
**A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,**  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
HONGKONG.  
TELEPHONE No. 616.

**A PREVENTIVE OF MALARIA  
MOSCATTINE.**  
The infallible Insect Repeller.  
Delicious Perfume. Perfectly Harmless.  
PRICE 50 cts., \$1.00, \$2.50 PER BOTTLE.  
PREPARED ONLY BY THE  
**VICTORIA DISPENSARY.**  
32, Queen's Road Central.

**THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.**  
Established 1883  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
**PURE Manila ROPE**  
STRAND 1" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE.  
CABLE LAID 5" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE.  
4 STRAND 3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE.  
Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.  
Price, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to  
**Shewan, Tomes & Co., General Managers.**  
Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

**THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.**  
(NOW RECONSTRUCTED).  
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON  
FOUNDERS. All work done to this establishment is guaranteed. We have  
over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft  
of 200 feet long.  
Town Office, 48, CORNHILL ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong. Telephone No. 408.  
Shipyard, Sheen-Pai Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 9.  
Estimates furnished on application.  
**WONG PING WA, Manager.**  
Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

**BUSINESS NOTICES**  
**TAIKOO DOCKYARD.**  
BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION  
—THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY—  
—OF HONGKONG LTD.—  
—TELEPHONE NO. 212—  
—SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. AGENTS—  
—TELEPHONE NO. 212—

**DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.**  
SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS  
CHANDLER  
HUDSON  
AND  
OVERLAND  
MOTOR  
CARS  
BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.  
TELEPHONE 482.  
COME AND INSPECT.

**GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.**  
**PORTLAND CEMENT**  
In Casks of 375 lbs. net.  
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

**SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.**  
GENERAL MANAGERS  
**THE HONGKONG HOTEL**  
AND  
**GRILL ROOM**  
J. H. TAGGART  
MANAGER.

**THE PEAK HOTEL.**  
1,500 Feet above Sea Level.  
15 Minutes from Landing Stage.  
Under the Management of—  
**Mrs. BLAIR.**

**TO THOSE GOING AWAY**  
Keep in touch with local happenings  
by subscribing to  
**"THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"**  
All the News of Hongkong and the Far East.  
ORDER BEFORE YOU LEAVE, SO THAT YOU MAY RECEIVE  
IT WHILE AWAY.  
Price \$13 PER ANNUM, INCLUDING POSTAGE.  
CAN BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE  
"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

## THE WAR. TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS

**BRITAIN AND THE ENEMY  
PEACE OFFENSIVE.**  
DISCUSSION IN PARLIAMENT ON  
EMPEROR KARL'S LETTER.  
STATEMENT BY MR. BALFOUR.  
London, May 13.  
An interesting debate arose in the  
House of Commons on the subject  
of the alleged proposals by Austria.  
Mr. Runciman asked a series of  
questions regarding the Emperor  
Karls letter, quoted by M. Clemenceau  
(cabled on April 9th). He  
asked was it communicated to the  
other Allies? Did the Premier in-  
form the Foreign Office at the time  
that such a letter had been shown  
to him? Was the subject dropped  
because France wanted the Alsace-  
Lorraine of 1814, or even of 1700?  
Mr. Balfour, Secretary of State for  
Foreign Affairs, said there was a ten-  
dency to treat this subject as if it  
concerned Great Britain alone. "It  
was really a delicate question of  
international policy and could not be  
discussed as if it were a domestic  
matter. This was a private letter  
written by the Emperor Karl to a  
relative and conveyed by the latter  
to the French Government, under  
seal of the strictest secrecy, and  
without permission to communicate  
it to anyone in Great Britain except  
to Mr. Lloyd George and the  
Sovereign. Mr. Balfour admitted  
this was an inconvenient way to deal  
with a great transaction but it was  
not the fault of the British Govern-  
ment. The American Government  
was no better informed regarding the  
letter than he (Mr. Balfour) was  
himself, but it was a complete delu-  
sion to suppose, therefore, that the  
Government had ever shown any lack  
of confidence in the Government and  
President of the United States. He  
had no secrets from President Wil-  
son. (Cheers.) It was impossible  
for Great Britain and the United  
States to carry on their great work  
in which they were engaged without  
complete confidence.  
Regarding Alsace-Lorraine, Mr.  
Balfour declared that the restoration  
to France of the Alsace-Lorraine of  
1814 or 1700 had never been an  
Allied war-aim. Mr. Runciman must  
have been referring to conversations  
between the War and the French  
representative, M. Doumleu on  
that subject early in 1917, which  
were unknown to the British Govern-  
ment until much later. They had  
no international bearing. They did  
not pledge the British Government,  
which had never in the least en-  
couraged any such action, nor did  
he think that demand was ever any  
fixed part of the foreign policy of  
any French Government for any  
length of time.  
Mr. Outhwaite, interrupting, said  
Mr. Runciman's question referred to  
a statement in the Press that  
President Poincaré had made that  
demand.  
Mr. Balfour replied: "These por-  
tals were not interfered with by  
any such demand."  
Proceeding, Mr. Balfour said it  
was impossible to know what actu-  
ated Emperor Karl. Count Cze-  
nin or the Kaiser in these various  
transactions. He was inclined to  
think it was part of a peace offensi-  
ve by which he (Mr. Balfour)  
meant peace proposals by a party  
not desiring peace, but desiring to  
divide their opponents. He thought  
Mr. Clemenceau, in publishing the  
Emperor Karl's letter, dealt effec-  
tively with these cynical methods.  
He (Mr. Balfour) believed the efforts  
of the Central Powers were never  
directed towards peace but to divide  
the Allies. There was no evidence  
now or at any time that the German  
governing classes contemplated the  
possibility of what we should regard  
as a reasonable peace, namely a  
peace to secure the freedom of the  
world. He reminded the House that  
a Committee of the French Chamber  
had already concluded that the  
above-mentioned letter did not pro-  
vide an adequate or satisfactory basis  
of peace. If there had been any  
possibility that that letter really  
contained the seeds of an honour-  
able peace, was it not evident that  
the Committee of the French Cham-  
ber would have expressed regret that  
the French Government or the Pre-  
mier had thrown away an opportu-  
nity? The House of Commons might  
well be content with that verdict.  
"Nobody," continued Mr. Balfour,  
"can be more desirous than the  
British Government of bringing the  
war to an honourable termination,  
and if any method whereby that can  
be accomplished is shown to us, of  
course it will be accepted, but we  
are fighting as one among many  
Allies against the Central Powers  
who never had, and now less than  
ever have, the least intention of  
meeting the legitimate wishes on  
which the whole House and the  
whole Country are entirely agreed.  
These great aims are only obtainable  
by absolute loyalty between the  
Allies." (Cheers.)  
Mr. Balfour emphasised that a  
discussion of the action of foreign  
statesmen or the motives of a for-  
eign Parliament, or the duties of  
foreign Armies would be absolutely  
fatal to any alliance. Nothing should  
be said which made it more difficult  
to carry out a task which could be  
accomplished if all the great Allies  
remained unanimous, but it would be  
lost irretrievably if any breach was  
allowed to creep in between them.  
(Cheers.)  
Mr. Asquith expressed satisfaction  
that the Government would not close  
the door on any honourable peace  
offer. He gathered from Mr. Bal-  
four's statement that the report in  
the Press regarding M. Poincaré's  
alleged demand for the Alsace-  
Lorraine of 1814 was without founda-  
tion as far as Mr. Balfour knew.  
He also was glad to hear that such  
a demand would never be counten-  
anced by Great Britain and had not  
been the settled policy of the French  
Government. While there ought to be  
no continuation, there ought to be  
no extension of the Allied war-aims.  
(Cheers.)  
**LORD CURZON ON PEACE.**  
**THREE CONDITIONS TO BE  
SATISFIED.**  
London, May 13.  
Speaking at the Foreign Press  
Association luncheon in London, the  
Chairman paid a tribute to Lord  
Curzon as one of the great men who  
had shaped the destinies of not only  
India but the Empire.  
Lord Curzon said the peace for  
which we are fighting must satisfy  
three conditions. It must be just and  
honourable and ensure the security of  
the world for generations, from the  
horrors of future wars. He hoped  
neither the Allies or neutrals would  
ever subscribe to the doctrine that an  
unjust peace is preferable to a just  
war, as the former would be the  
precursor of new and worse wars and  
would be a victory for crime and  
justification of renewed crime in the  
future. It was useless to discuss  
details of peace terms at present. As the  
voice of the guns drowned all else, the  
issue was becoming plainer every day.  
The duty of the Allied Press was to  
show our enemies that not only the  
Allied Armies and Navies and Govern-  
ments, but the peoples of the whole  
civilised world were against them.  
(Continued on Page 2.)



## INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG CLUB  
NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Hongkong Club will be held in the LARGE DINING ROOM, on FRIDAY, the 31st May, 1918, at 5.30 P.M.

Business:—To confirm the Resolution passed on the 16th inst. as posted in the Hall of the Club.

By Order,  
E. DES VOEUX,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, May 17, 1918. 431

## UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-FIFTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4 Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 23rd May, 1918, at 12.30 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1917, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from 13th May to 23rd May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,  
C. H. P. HAY,  
per pro. General Manager.  
Hongkong, May 11, 1918. 412

## THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-NINTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4 Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 23rd May, 1918, at 12.30 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1917, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 13th May to 23rd May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,  
C. H. P. HAY,  
per pro. General Manager.  
Hongkong, May 11, 1918. 413

## BRITISH TRADERS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-SECOND ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4 Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 23rd May, 1918, at 12.45 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1917, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 13th May to 23rd May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,  
C. H. P. HAY,  
per pro. General Manager.  
Hongkong, May 11, 1918. 414

## NOTICE.

## CARVALHO &amp; COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HENRY ARMAND HENRICKSON CASTRO has this DAY CEASED to be the Manager of our Business at Hongkong and his authority to sign our Firm Name has been withdrawn.

Dated this 6th day of May, 1918.  
CARVALHO & CO. 415

## DRY-CLEANING.

BEFORE putting away your winter clothing have it DRY-CLEANED to prevent damage from moths, silver-fish, grease spotting, etc. The trifling cost repays itself in the economy effected.

All work done under special process by an expert. Satisfaction guaranteed.

THE EASTERN DYEING AND DRY-CLEANING CO.,  
J. N. MEHTA,  
Agent.  
HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING. 315

## "REGAL"

## RECORDS.

Why the Boys come Home  
What Did You Do in the War?  
Our own Dear Flag  
Tavern Land  
England every time for  
That Hula Hula  
Dear old Mother  
Bad as you are, I love you  
I know a Lovely Garden  
Island of Dreams

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.  
Tel. 1288.

## INTIMATIONS

## G. R.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OFFICE.  
WHIT-MONDAY AND EMPIRE DAY.

THIS OFFICE will be Open for all purposes from 9 a.m. to 12 Noon on MONDAY, the 20th, and FRIDAY, the 24th May, 1918.

Licensed Warehouses cannot be opened on these dates.  
D. W. TRATMAN,  
Superintendent,  
Imports and Exports.  
Hongkong, May 16, 1918. 420

## BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 8 of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, the 20th instant.

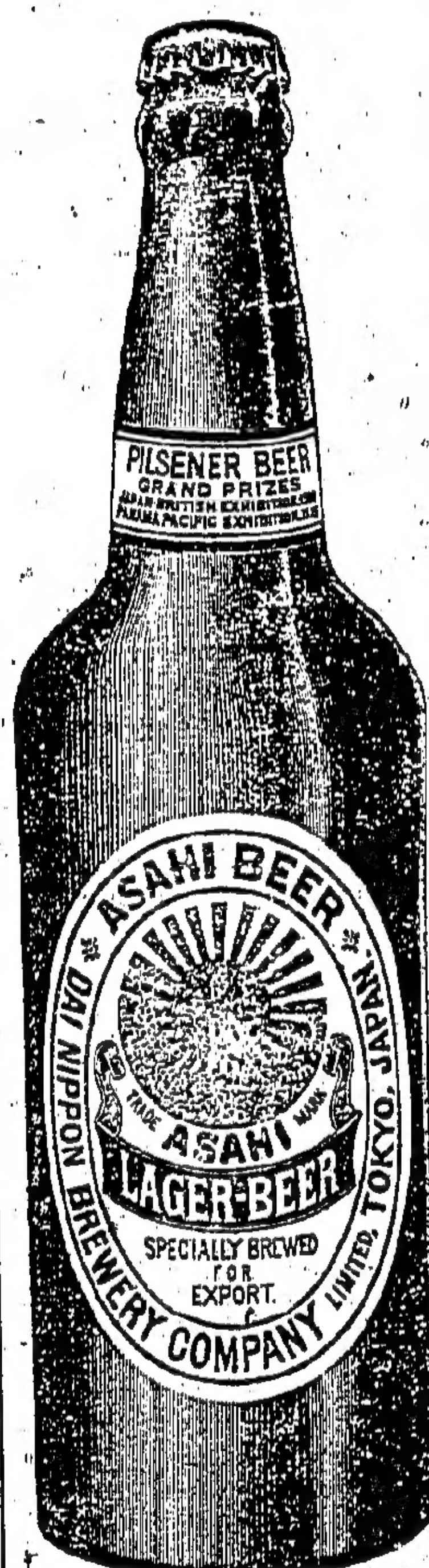
Hongkong, May 16, 1918. 416

## WANTED.

TWO MARINE ENGINEERS with Shop experience to act as Work-shop Foreman, also a Foreman Marine Boiler-Maker and a Foreman Ship Carpenter to take up duties in Shanghai. Address all communications to X. Y. Z.

C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.  
Hongkong, April 10, 1918. 318

## ASAHI BEER



SOLE AGENTS:  
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,  
TELEPHONE 230 & 155

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## JUNKET

A most delicious wholesome Food easily prepared.

We supply Renett Tablets.

## DEVONSHIRE CREAM

Can now be had at our Depot.

## KING EDWARD HOTEL

## Central Location

All Electric Traction Pass Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting, European Baths and Sanitary Fittings, Hot and Cold Water System throughout.

Best of Food and Service.

Telephone 373.

Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA" J. WITCHELL, Manager.

## VICTORIA CAFE, LTD.

24, Des Voeux Road Central.

Telephone: No. 8267.

We guarantee the quality of our Bread and Cakes.

We use the highest grade of materials in their Manufacture.

## "CAPSTAN"



Sold in Packets of  
10 & 20 Cigarettes & in  
Tins of 50 Cigarettes.

ALSO

## MAGNUMS

in Airtight Tins of 50.

OBTAINABLE AT ALL STORES.

## JAPAN'S SHIPPING.

## PROGRESS AND FUTURE.

REMARKS OF VICE-MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS.

Mr. Uchida, the Vice-Minister of Communications, addressed a meeting of shipping men at the Shipping Club, Kobe, recently to the following effect:—

"Ten years ago I was present at the ceremony of launching a steamer of 7,000 tons at the Kawasaki dockyard; now steamers of 10,000 tons are not uncommon. This shows how Japan's shipping trade has developed during the last ten years. Just after the time of the Russo-Japanese War the Japanese War the only object in shipbuilding was to extend and protect the services in waters near this country, and soon after the Russo-Japanese War the long cherished ambition of possessing 1,000,000 tons of shipping was realized. In the meantime our shipping which had hitherto been confined to waters round Korea, China, and Siberia, gradually extended its services to India and Australia and even to South America. The system of subsidizing overseas services was also introduced."

"The European war has a great effect in developing Japan's shipping. For over two-thirds of the world's shipping are monopolized by war. The total world's shipping is about 49,000,000 tons. Japan has 2,000,000 tons of steamers, and when other trade is taken into account, the total tonnage of the Japan's merchant marine is about 2,700,000 tons. Japan is equal to Norway in shipping and there is no doubt that after the war she will take the place of the United Kingdom in other countries. While Great Britain makes a point of building vessels for herself, it need scarcely be said that Japan will follow the British example. It is satisfactory to note that in this country the shipbuilding industry is undergoing great development. As to the intelligent countries Great Britain shows a decline in her shipbuilding capacity, while American shipbuilding enjoys a remarkable development. At present, it is estimated that the United States is able to turn out 31,000,000 tons of vessels a year. She will therefore, count for much in the future carrying trade of the world. The shipbuilding capacity of Germany has fallen off, but she will put forth great efforts after the war to make good the loss suffered."

"Judging by the shipbuilding capacities of the countries concerned, it may be said that the loss which the war has caused to the world's shipping will be made good in two or three years after the conclusion of the war. As for the future prospect of the shipping trade, there may be different views according to the different positions of the merchants concerned, but it may be taken for granted that shipping will enjoy great activity until the replenishment of the world's shipping has been completed. At present there are 45 shipyards in Japan. The most important step necessary to develop our shipbuilding industry consists in making Japan self-supporting in supplies of iron and steel and in the standardization of ships. Both questions are engaging the attention of the authorities, who are now making the necessary investigations. Another question which would recommend to the attention of those interested in shipping is the necessity of training seamen. There is no cause for pessimism about the future of our shipping, but at the same time activity should be made to everything like the *debt*, which was caused by the shipping trade in the wake of the Russo-Japanese War."

## CHINESE DOCTOR'S HOARD OF FOOD STUFFS.

## "STORED IN EVERY CORNER."

Mr. Tang Tsang Kau, residing at Oaklands, a large detached house in Princes-road, Wimbledon Park, was summoned at the South Western Police Court for hoarding food.

Mr. Burton Ward, prosecuting for the Wandsworth Food Control Committee, described the defendant as belonging to "the Celestial Empire" and a food hoarder of the worst type.

When his house was visited the inspector found food in every possible corner, in the nursery, in cupboards, and under stairs. There were:—

- 1,792lb. of rice.
- 28lb. flour.
- 50lb. biscuits.
- 28lb. coffee.
- 60lb. golden syrup.
- 90lb. preserved fruit.
- 30lb. preserved meats.
- 137lb. sugar.
- 96lb. home-made jam.
- 200lb. home-made preserves.
- 13lb. macaroni.
- 15lb. dates.
- 14lb. of tea.
- 38 tins preserved fish.
- 10lb. dried fruits.

Sir A. Dodkins, for the defendant, argued that with a household numbering 15 persons the amount of food could not be regarded as unreasonable bearing in mind that Orientals lived to a large extent on rice and did not touch either bread or potatoes. The sugar had been saved for making jam. He resented the statement that the defendant was a food hoarder of the worst description. He was, said Sir A. Dodkins, a most philanthropic gentleman assisting largely various war charities, and his fellow subjects in the East End, where lived several thousand Chinese, many of whom had received from the defendant gifts of rice.

Mr. Bankes said the case was exceptional. He, however, thought that the defendant had too much food in store, and fined him £75, with ten guineas costs.

## COUGHING INTO CONSUMPTION

"Only a Cough" but you stop it while it is ONLY a cough.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

The finest preparation made for combating severe coughs. CURES any cough that is only a cough. Very palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

PRICES: 1/6 and 2/6

## GERMANY'S PAPER SUITS.

## DEVELOPMENT OF A BRITISH PRE-WAR INDUSTRY.

Some interesting facts concerning the manufacture of paper yarn and paper clothing in Germany were given in an article in the *Board of Trade Journal* recently. In this as in so many other matters, Germany is only copying the invention of others. In fact, the paper yarn industry was to a certain extent established in the United Kingdom before the war.

That the development of the industry is proving of immense value to a blocked Germany is beyond doubt, but judged by the analysis of samples that have reached this country, paper yarn is a very poor substitute for the woolen or cotton article, and the industry is not likely to have the future predicted for it in Germany. The quality of the samples referred to, says the writer of the article, is not superior to that of similar material produced in the United Kingdom. Passable looking suits have been made of woolen and paper yarn, alternating two by two; but the tendency is for these suits to crease in wear and to be heavy in the hollows of the figure. The fabric is certainly not improved by exposure to rain. For packing purposes it may find a ready market, but it will even in this direction, be faced with the formidable advantages and popularity of jute as a competitor.

In conferring the Order Pour le Mérite on Captain von Müller, ex-commander of the *Enden*, the Kaiser said:—"You have raised the name of your ship to high honour for all time, giving the entire world a shining example of the most energetic and knightly cruiser warfare." The German Order Pour le Mérite is conferred on German submarine commanders for the knightly work of sinking passenger liners like the *Lusitania*.

## INTIMATIONS

## G. FALCONER &amp; CO., LTD.

## WATCHMAKERS &amp; JEWELLERS.

## Hotel Mansions

Agents for ADMIRALTY CHARTS

ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,

KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES.

ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers.  
High Class English Jewellery.

## KAIPING COAL

ON ALL INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES  
FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE  
FIREBRICK AND FIRECLAY

FOR ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO  
DOOWELL & CO., LTD., QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG, OR

KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,  
TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA.

THE EVER POPULAR  
HOUSEHOLD REMEDY

Which has now borne the  
Stamp of Public Approval for

OVER FORTY YEARS.

ENO'S  
FRUIT SALT

PLEASANT TO TAKE.

REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING.

IT IS VERY BENEFICIAL IN ALL CASES

OF  
Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation,  
Errors in Diet—Eating or Drinking, Thirst,  
Giddiness, Rheumatic or Gouty Poison,  
Feverish Cold, with High Temperature  
and Quick Pulse, and Feverish Conditions  
generally. It is everything you could wish  
as a simple and Natural Health-giving  
Agent.

Prepared only by

J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'Fruit Salt' Works, London, England

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

## THE HONGKONG &amp; WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1, A.B.C. Fifth Edition, Engineering First and Second Editions, Western Union, and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, etc., etc.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS				
NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER SLIPWAY	RISE OF TIDE
A. WLOOS				
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700	100 ft. (at top)	30	7' 6"
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	511	100 ft. (at top)	30	7' 6"
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	511	100 ft. (at top)	30	7' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	120	50 ft.	15	7' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	120	50 ft.	15	7' 6"
TAKOKE DOCK				
Joint-ventilator Dock	140 ft.	50 ft.	15	7' 6"
ABERDEEN				
Hops Dock	20	24	12	7' 6"
Laurent Dock	22	24	12	7' 6"

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A. Kowloon Dock Company

Addrs Enquiries to the Chief Manager







# WATSON'S PYERIS.

REGISTERED.  
An exact reproduction of a well-known Spa at half the price.  
Blends perfectly with Spirits, especially Whisky.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing,  
Drink deep or touch not the Pyrian Spring,  
There shallow draughts intoxicate the Brain  
And drinking deeply sobers us again."—Pope.

Pints \$1.00 Per Doz.  
Splits 80 Cts.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,  
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.  
TEL. 436.

## To-day's Advertisements

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION  
OF HONGKONG.

WHIT MONDAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT  
all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES  
will be CLOSED for the  
Transaction of Public Business on  
MONDAY, the 20th instant.

By Order,  
A. R. LOWE,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, May 18, 1918.

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION  
OF HONGKONG.

WHIT MONDAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT  
all MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES  
will be CLOSED for the  
Transaction of Public Business on  
MONDAY, the 20th instant.

By Order,  
A. R. LOWE,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, May 18, 1918.

THE "STAR" FERRY COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT  
the TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY  
ANNUAL MEETING of this Company  
will be held at the Office of Messrs.  
JARDINE, MATTHEW & CO., LTD., on  
THURSDAY, the 30th May, 1918, at  
THREE o'clock, for the purpose of receiving  
the Report of the Directors together with a  
Statement of Accounts to 30th April, 1918.  
The REGISTER OF SHARES of the  
Company will be CLOSED from Friday,  
the 24th May, to Thursday, the 30th  
May, 1918, INCLUSIVE.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
W. S. BROWN,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, May 18, 1918.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE STORE OF

GRACA & CO.

DEALERS IN

POSTAGE STAMPS,

Flower Seeds, Toys, &c.

HAS BEEN REMOVED TO

No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET.

Hongkong, May 18, 1918.

(Continued on Page 8.)

A. TACK & CO.

A Consignment of

KODAKS AND FILMS

Just received by the

"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA."

26, Des Vaux Road Central.

THE CALENDAR.

MEMO FOR TO-DAY

9.15 p.m.—Frawley Co. open at the Theatre  
Royal. Play: "It Pays to Advertise."

MEMO FOR MONDAY.

Whit Monday—Bank Holiday.  
9.15 p.m.—Frawley Co. at the Theatre.

GENERAL MEMORANDA.

TUESDAY, May 21.—  
9.15 p.m.—Frawley Co. at the Theatre.

WEDNESDAY, May 22.—  
Noon—Union Insurance Society of  
Canton, Ltd., Yearly Meeting.

12.30 p.m.—China Fire Insurance Co.,  
Ltd., Yearly Meeting.

12.45 p.m.—British Traders Insurance  
Co., Ltd., Yearly Meeting.

FRIDAY, May 24.—  
Empire Day.

THURSDAY, May 30.—  
Noon—Star Ferry Co. meeting.

FRIDAY, May 31.—  
2.30 p.m.—Extraordinary General  
Meeting of Members of Hongkong  
Club.

recently been in the country studying  
this very complex problem, and  
he has apparently come to the very  
obvious conclusion that "any reform  
is contingent on one thing, the  
maintenance of internal peace and  
the existence of a stable and  
strong Government in China."  
That is the one problem on which  
all efforts have to be concentrated  
before these loan projects for  
administrative reforms of which we  
are constantly hearing can be carried  
through with safety and with a  
reasonable prospect that the money  
will be wisely spent.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Frawley Co. arrived yesterday  
from Manila and upon their return at  
the Theatre Royal to-night. Recollections  
of the previous visit to Hongkong  
assure the Company of a good reception.

The cases of communicable disease  
in the Colony for the 24 hours, ending  
May 17, were two of Bubonic Plague,  
one of Diphtheria and one of Enteric  
Fever. There were two deaths: one of  
Diphtheria and one of Enteric Fever,  
both Chinese.

The British Government has con-  
tracted with the Shanghai Dock and  
Engineering Co., Ltd., for the construction  
of three standardized steamers each  
of 3,000 tons deadweight capacity. As  
is customary with the ships built by  
the Dock Company, the engines, boilers,  
steam steering gear, windlasses, winches  
and other auxiliary machinery will all  
be made in the Company's workshops.

We regret to record the death of  
Mr. James Hutchings, who for over  
fifteen years has been in the service of  
the Government as an overseer under  
the Building Authority. By his death  
which took place last night at the  
Government Civil Hospital, the Public  
Works Department loses a highly  
respected and efficient officer. Mr.  
Hutchings was 50 years of age, and  
leaves a widow and daughter with  
whom the deepest sympathy is felt.

### EMPIRE DAY "BISLEY."

Captains of teams are reminded that  
the closing date for entering teams is  
Tuesday next, May 21st, at noon.

The prizes offered are as follows:

INDIVIDUAL SCORES.  
First—By His Excellency the Governor.  
Second—By the Hon. Mr. Cland Severn,  
C.M.G.

Third—By Mr. N. J. Stabb, O.B.E.

TEAM SCORES.

First—By Messrs. Jardine, Matheson  
& Co., Ltd.

Second—By Mr. C. Thorne, Chinese  
Customs.

Third—By a Sergeant, Police Reserve.

RAPID SHOOTING.

A special Cup has been presented by  
the Officers, 74th Punjab and 18th  
Infantry for the best rapid shooting  
team.

Competitors, Range officials and  
Officers of H. M. Services attending the  
Meeting are invited to tiffin on the  
Range. Drinks will, however, be supplied  
on cash payment only.

The assistance of six officers as re-  
gister keepers is asked. Names should  
be sent to the Range Officer, Captain  
Stewart, Adjutant, H.K. Defence Corps.  
Firing will commence at 9.45 a.m.  
sharp, and not at 9.30 a.m. as previously  
arranged.

In answer to enquiries, it is notified  
that different service rifles may be  
used by any competitor in different  
practices. This is permitted under  
Condition 9 in the printed circular  
issued.

### THE DEFENCE CORPS.

REGULAR MILITARY DUTIES  
FOR ARTILLERY CO.

It is notified in the *Government  
Gazette* that the Artillery Company of  
the Hongkong Defence Corps will be  
required to perform regular military  
duties, with effect from the 17th May  
until further notice.

### CROUP.

THIS disease is so dangerous and so  
rapid in its development that every  
mother of young children should be  
prepared for it. It is very risky to wait  
until the attack of croup appears and  
then send for medicine and let the child  
suffer until it can be obtained. Cham-  
berlain's Cough Remedy is prompt and  
effective and has never been known to  
fail in any case. Always have a bottle  
in the house. For sale by all Chemists  
and Storekeepers.

## TIGERS IN THE NEW TERRITORY.

Sergeant Ogg of the Antau Police  
Station, New Territory, reports that  
there is supposed to be a number of  
tigers in the Antau district in the Pat  
Heung Valley at the present time.  
Reports, said he, had been received  
from several villages about heads of  
cattle being missing and of carcasses  
being found on the hillsides.

## ARMED ROBBERY IN CAINE ROAD.

An armed robbery took place at 51  
Caine Road, yesterday. The occupant  
of the house reported to the Police that  
about 8 o'clock yesterday morning, six  
men, four of whom were armed with  
revolvers and pistols and two with  
knives and axes, appeared in the bed-  
room of the house. They gagged and  
bound the inmates consisting of five  
persons, after which they ransacked the  
place and stole money and jewellery  
valued at \$3,087.

## BRITISH UNIVERSITY SCHOLAR- SHIPS.

OPEN TO DISABLED COLONIALS.

The following communication is pub-  
lished in the *Government Gazette*:—  
Downing Street,  
17th January, 1918.

SIR—I have the honour to transmit  
to you the accompanying Memorandum  
containing particulars of schemes under  
which scholarships tenable at British  
Universities and higher Technological  
institutions are offered by the Executive  
Committee of the Lord Rector of the  
National Memorial Fund to suitable  
disabled officers and men of the forces of  
the Colonies and Protectorates.

I have, &c.,  
WALTER H. LONG,  
The Officer Administering the Govern-  
ment of Hongkong.

## THE FRAWLEY COMPANY AND THE RED CROSS.

It is with pleasure that we welcome  
back to this Colony the Frawley  
Company, reconstituted after an absence  
of several months. They are all the  
more welcome when one thinks of the  
work they have done and are doing in  
this present time on behalf of different  
war charities. Their work is to amuse  
but their amusement and the proceeds  
therefrom they are turning to a  
practical end. In Shanghai, a few weeks  
ago, they gave one benefit night for the  
Red Cross. But their greatest labour  
seems to have been in Manila, from  
which place they have just come. Mr.  
Frawley and his Company in one night  
raised the magnificent sum of \$20,000,  
for the Red Cross. He sold personally  
\$200,000 worth of Liberty Bonds, this  
taking four people, working at top speed  
to write down. In New York he raised  
\$20,000,000 in one month. From here  
the Company hope to go to Singapore  
and India where they hope still further  
to labour on behalf of the Red Cross.

Whilst in Manila, Mr. Frawley received  
from the American National Red  
Cross, through the Bureau of Insular  
Affairs, Washington, D.C., the follow-  
ing cablegram dated May 8th, 1918,  
5 p.m., from Washington:—

"Please convey to the Order of  
Elks and Frawley Co., the appreciation  
of the American National Red  
Cross for their fine donation. We  
are looking to the Philippine Islands  
to lead the procession in the Second  
War Fund Drive.—CUTLER MC  
INTYRE.

The above cablegram is eloquent  
testimony of their work.

With regard to the male members of  
the Company, Mr. Frawley states that  
they are all at present engaged in their  
present work with the full consent of their  
respective Governments. Speaking to  
Mr. Frawley with reference to Hong-  
kong audiences, he admitted they were  
critical but just, and were not content  
with anything which was not of the  
best. He went so far as to say that in  
the Hongkong audience you have  
combined a London, New York, and  
Paris audience, and that the plays which  
he will present during the coming days  
are such as would be acceptable in the  
three aforementioned places. He has  
expressed his desire to help the Red  
Cross by his visit here and to this end  
he is deserving of our loyal support, for  
he has come to a generous public.

## COMMERCIAL.

### HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Moxon and Taylor in their  
weekly share report state:—

The beginning of the week under  
review was very quiet, but towards the  
close the market showed signs of liven-  
ing up again, a better feeling prevailing  
generally with more transactions re-  
corded.

In Shanghai the greater part of the  
week has been devoted to racing, with  
the usual result that the share market  
has been neglected.

Banking.—Hongkong Bank. A steady  
business is being done in this stock at  
\$385.

Marine Insurance.—Cantons have  
risen to a buying quotation of \$345.  
Probably \$350 would be paid. North  
China's Tia 125 are unaltered from  
last week. Yangtzes are offering at  
\$300 and Unions have further buyers at  
\$300 without business at the rate.

Fire Insurance.—China Fire at \$133  
and Hongkong Fire at \$110 are without  
features.

Shipping.—Douglases have buyers at  
\$65 with sellers holding for \$67. Steam-  
boats are a firm market at \$125. The  
deferred index after business at \$135  
and \$135 with buyers at the former  
rate. Star Ferries are offering at \$275  
with buyers offering \$24. Shellas are a  
firm market at \$20.

Oil and Mining.—Raubas have come  
to business at \$2.50 whilst Unia at 15.  
Kailans at 40, are unaltered from  
last week. Yancha has risen to 10.  
Continuing to offer at 15.16.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—  
Kowloon Wharves after business at \$75  
have new buyers at \$80 for June.  
Hongkong Docks have been dealt in at  
\$121 and \$125, closing with further  
buyers at \$122. Shanghai Docks have  
buyers in the North at \$1.105 for  
June and \$1.108 for cash.

Land, Houses and Buildings.—Cen-  
tral has been in steady demand at \$90  
and Hongkong Hotels at \$88. Hong-  
kong Lands have come to business at  
\$33. Kowloon Lands have buyers at  
\$25 and West Point at \$75 are quiet.

Humphreys are quiet. The follow-  
ing are the large part of his policy.  
He is a stout protectionist, and the  
high tariff in Japan is largely his work.  
It would be quaint if he should now  
advise the Chinese to follow the  
example of Japan and erect a  
tariff wall. Recently it was asserted  
that he had declined the offer of  
Financial Adviser to China, it being re-  
ported that he found the views of Chinese  
statesmen at variance with his on the  
matter of currency reform. Reports  
have since reached Japan from China, how-  
ever, suggesting that Baron Sakatani  
has even suggested that Baron Sakatani  
not yet absolutely made up his mind on  
the matter, and indeed it seems not im-  
probable that he will accept the office.  
Though he has only just reached China,  
he has evidently been discussing the  
currency reform, and arrives on the  
scene with preconceived opinions.

Baron Sakatani and his suite arrived  
at Shanghai from Japan on the 10th in-  
stant, and, interviewed by Japanese cor-  
respondents there, he made some inter-  
esting remarks.

"I was asked by the Chinese Govern-  
ment," he said, "to undertake the task  
of currency reform in China, and as I  
saw the necessity of first inspecting  
Chinese affairs on the spot, I am now  
making a journey through China which  
is to last three months. Chinese finances  
are in a state of serious exhaustion on  
account of loans and war expenditure.  
The amount of inconvertible paper  
already issued reaches about \$50,000,000  
years in value, and banks enjoy little or  
no credit. In order to carry out a reform  
of the currency system, it is necessary to  
place the Central Bank on a solid basis,  
to reorganize banks and inconvertible  
notes, and to control troops under  
provincial Military Governors. As a  
first step, it is important that the  
Bank of China and the Bank of Com-  
munications should be reorganized,  
and adjustment of the inconvertible  
note issues must be carried out. Im-  
porting foreign capital for the purpose  
of carrying out the reform must be  
adopted in the future, the recovery of bad  
silver coins must be first attended to, in  
consultation with the banks of the vari-  
ous Powers, and the unification of silver  
coins must be effected by completing the  
organization of the Banking Ministry."

It is to the policy of bank reorganiza-  
tion, it is most desirable that the Bank  
of China and the Bank of Communications  
should be amalgamated, but as this is  
impossible to carry out at present, it is  
advisable that the Bank of Com-  
munications should be made a Chi-  
nese commercial bank like the Yoko-  
hama Specie Bank and that the  
Bank of China should be given  
the exclusive right to issue govern-  
ment notes. As regards the provin-  
cial banks, it being impossible to abo-  
lish them all at once it may be sug-  
gested that they should be ordered to  
adjust their inconvertible paper money  
within a short period and that the neces-  
sary funds be supplied by the Bank of  
China, so as to incorporate or convert  
them into something like the Agricultural  
and Industrial Banks. All foreign re-  
sidents whom I met in Peking spoke in  
their views for a speedy reform of the  
Chi-ese currency system. In carrying  
out this desired reform they hope that  
the Chinese authorities will not adopt  
too secret a policy. In regard to the  
advisers selected for the various pro-  
vinces, it is quite ready to appoint  
persons of any nationality. In short,  
the whole question depends upon who  
the Chinese Government can put  
up with the temporary difficulties in-  
cidental to the reform contemplated. In  
my opinion, it would take about ten  
years to carry out these reforms."

Japan Chronicle.

## HONGKONG CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP, 1918.

The results of the games concluded  
during the past week are as follows:—  
Requeira won against Un Kwai Yung.  
Carvalho won against Rosario.  
Un Kwai Yung won against Rosario  
(default).

Pollock scratched to To U Lau.

The scores up to date are as follows:—  
Carvalho ..... 6  
Chia Kwan Chiu ..... 1  
Ho Leung Wong ..... 0  
Lo Hing Kuo ..... 2  
Pollock ..... 2  
Rosario ..... 5  
Sequeira ..... 1  
Smith ..... 1  
Stevens ..... 1  
To U Lau ..... 3  
Un Kwai Yung ..... 3

Mr. F. S. Ramsey has retired from the  
competition. The scores of the games in  
which he took part have therefore been  
cancelled.

## ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT.

Thursday, May 23rd.—  
8 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Friday, May 24th.—  
8 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Saturday, May 25th.—  
8 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Sunday, May 26th.—  
8 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Monday, May 27th.—  
8 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Tuesday, May 28th.—  
8 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Wednesday, May 29th.—  
8 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Thursday, May 30th.—  
8 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Friday, May 31st.—  
8 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Saturday, June 1st.—  
8 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Sunday, June 2nd.—  
8 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Monday, June 3rd.—  
8 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Tuesday, June 4th.—  
8 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Wednesday, June 5th.—  
8 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Thursday, June 6th.—  
8 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Friday, June 7th.—  
8 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Saturday, June 8th.—  
8 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Sunday, June 9th.—  
8 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Monday, June 10th.—  
8 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Tuesday, June 11th.—  
8 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

## HOIHOW NOTES.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

In spite of many rumours of  
trouble Hoihow remains at peace.

Many wounded soldiers have been  
brought to the Hoihow French Hospi-  
tal and American Mission Hospital  
from the mainland, and it is com-  
monly reported that General Lung  
has been defeated at Koehow and is  
retreating to Luichow. His personal  
movements are kept very secret and  
while rumours say that he is in  
Kiungchow, it is generally believed  
that he has gone secretly to Hong-  
kong. Recruiting has stopped in  
Hainan and it is reported that the  
recent recruits are deserting. They  
have only a mercenary interest in the  
fighting.

Our port was recently visited by a  
small American gunboat. No politi-  
cal object was connected with the  
visit it seems, for the call was made  
to secure coal to take the vessel to  
Hongkong.

The long drought which we have  
had since Christmas has been broken  
by thunder showers and the island is  
returning to its green summer colour.  
The prospects for the next crop of  
rice are not good.

Sugar is leaving in large quantities  
but the price is very low and ships for  
carrying it away are scarce.

## CURRENCY REFORM IN CHINA.

Baron Sakatani.

Some time ago Baron Sakatani, for-  
merly Minister of Finance, was offered  
the post of Financial Adviser to the  
Chinese Government. Baron Sakatani  
has his training in the Finance Depart-  
ment, in which he rose to a highly  
responsible position before he was offered  
a portfolio. This tobacco, salt, and  
cannopole monopolies in Japan, and his  
establishment in large part to his policy.  
He is a stout protectionist, and the  
high tariff in Japan is largely his work.  
It would be quaint if he should now  
advise the Chinese to follow the  
example of Japan and erect a  
tariff wall. Recently it was asserted  
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first step, it is important that the  
Bank of China and the Bank of Com-  
munications should be reorganized,  
and adjustment of the inconvertible  
note issues must be carried out. Im-  
porting foreign capital for the purpose  
of carrying out the reform must be  
adopted in the future, the recovery of bad  
silver coins must be first attended to, in  
consultation with the banks of the vari-  
ous Powers, and the unification of silver  
coins must be effected by completing the  
organization of the Banking Ministry."

It is to the policy of bank reorganiza-  
tion, it is most desirable that the Bank  
of China and the Bank of Communications  
should be amalgamated, but as this is  
impossible to carry out at present, it is  
advisable that the Bank of Com-  
munications should be made a Chi-  
nese commercial bank like the Yoko-  
hama Specie Bank and that the  
Bank of China should be given  
the exclusive right to issue govern-  
ment notes. As regards the provin-  
cial banks, it being impossible to abo-  
lish them all at once it may be sug-  
gested that they should be ordered to  
adjust their inconvertible paper money  
within a short period and that the neces-  
sary funds be supplied by the Bank of  
China, so as to incorporate or convert  
them into something like the Agricultural  
and Industrial Banks. All foreign re-  
sidents whom I met in Peking spoke in  
their views for a speedy reform of the  
Chi-ese currency system. In carrying  
out this desired reform they hope that  
the Chinese authorities will not adopt  
too secret a policy. In regard to the  
advisers selected for the various pro-  
vinces, it is quite ready to appoint  
persons of any nationality. In short,  
the whole question depends upon who  
the Chinese Government can put  
up with the temporary difficulties in-  
cidental to the reform contemplated. In  
my opinion, it would take about ten  
years to carry out these reforms."

Japan Chronicle.

## ITEMS FROM ALL QUARTERS.

TOMMY'S INVENTIVENESS.

British troops while campaigning in  
the Sinai Desert, in Palestine, were re-  
ported to have found a way of making  
their feet as sandworthy as the camel's  
by adopting the principle of the sand-  
shoe. By weaving a stiff network of  
heavy wire and attaching it to their  
shoes, they were enabled to travel over  
the finest desert sand, without sinking  
ankles deep in it.

Those who have tried to do so say  
that it is physically impossible for a  
man to walk over desert sand for more  
than two days with ordinary shoes.



## TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

## THE WESTERN FRONT.

## FRENCH RECAPTURE IMPORTANT HILL.

London, May 15.  
 Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing this evening, says:—  
 The French have re-taken Hill 44, a little eminence south of Dickerbusche Lake, commanding good observation over the flat country north of the Mont Ots chain of hills. The French counter-attack developed into a prolonged and desperate struggle, fighting continuing in this region throughout the morning.  
 The Germans, several times previously, tried to take the hill, before they succeeded in pressing back the French by weight of numbers on May 13th.  
 The weather on the whole battlefield has become blue and sunny and the sky is adorned with our airmen.

## A BRILLIANT BELGIAN VICTORY.

## HEAVY ENEMY CASUALTIES.

London, May 15.  
 Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, describing the German attack on the Belgian front on April 17th in the region of Warfjevaert, says although the Germans had a proportion of three to one, the Belgian Division holding the sector defeated the enemy without calling for reinforcements, in any quarter. In two hours the Germans advanced 1,200 yards on the Ypres-Divonne road as far as the Marjewaert bridge where they were held up by the Belgian artillery batteries, then the Germans were counter-attacked by the Belgian infantry and their front flank was cut off from their reserves by an artillery barrage. They had no choice but death or capture; the Belgian victory was complete.  
 The enemy lost 3,000 besides 800 prisoners and 100 machine-guns, and they are not likely to renew the experiment.

## FINE WEATHER ENABLES AERIAL ACTIVITY.

London, May 16.  
 Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, says:—  
 Most of the fighting during the past twenty-four hours has been aerial.  
 Last night, taking advantage of the clear, moonlit atmosphere, the Germans carried out a series of bombing raids against the back areas of Allied zones.  
 Our aeroplanes were ceaselessly busy over territory where the Germans were thickest and where their communications were most vulnerable.  
 A German non-commissioned officer, lately captured, throws light on the disappointment the Germans sustained in their unsuccessful attack on the Belgian front on May 17th.

## SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAID.

London, May 16.  
 Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—  
 We carried out a raid in the neighbourhood of Gavrelle, taking a few prisoners.  
 There was reciprocal artillery activity in the Somme and Ancre valleys, eastward of Arras and on the northern battle-front.

## ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON BRITISH FRONT.

London, May 16.  
 Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—  
 There is mutual artillery activity, particularly to the north of Lys.

## ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON FRENCH FRONT.

London, May 17.  
 A French communiqué states:—  
 There was marked reciprocal artillery activity north and south of the Aisne.  
 Eighteen enemy aeroplanes were brought down on May 16th and four captive balloons were set on fire.

## ENERGETIC AERIAL ACTIVITIES.

London, May 16.  
 Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says:—  
 We brought down eight aeroplanes on Tuesday and drove down another. Two of ours are missing.  
 Bombing continued actively during the night. Twelve tons were dropped on Menin, Chaulnes and Peronne and also the station at Lille, billets at Bapaume, billets south of the Somme and docks at Bruges. All our machines returned.  
 We successfully raided, on Wednesday, the railway station and sidings at Thionville, dropping twenty-four heavy bombs. Bursts were observed on sheds, on the track and furnaces. We hit the Carl Schutte factory, alongside the railway, four times.  
 All our machines returned despite heavy anti-aircraft fire.

## ENEMY AIRMEN BOMBARD DUNKIRK.

London, May 15.  
 A French communiqué states:—  
 There was great reciprocal artillery activity north of the Aisne.  
 Two German aeroplanes were brought down on May 12th and two on May 14th.  
 One of our squadrons dropped 7,000 kilograms of projectiles on the railway station at Chatelet-sur-Return.  
 The enemy bombarded the region of Dunkirk. There was slight damage but no victims.

## BELGIAN HOSPITAL BOMBED.

London, May 16.  
 A Belgian communiqué states:—  
 An enemy aviator dropped four bombs upon a hospital at Soograde. The artillery action assumed a lively character, especially in the region of Pilleken.

## AMERICAN AIRMEN BUSY.

London, May 16.  
 An American communiqué states:—  
 There was marked increase in reciprocal artillery activity, north of Toul and in Lorraine.  
 Two American airmen brought down three German machines on Wednesday.

## AIR RAID ON PARIS SUBURBS.

London, May 16.  
 An official message from Paris states:—  
 The air raid alarm was given at ten o'clock this evening. The guns opened fire and defending aeroplanes ascended.  
 No enemy machines reached Paris, but bombs were dropped in the suburbs.  
 The "all clear" signal was given at midnight.

## THE ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

London, May 16.  
 In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Hamar Greenwood, Mr. Walter Long, Secretary of State for the Colonies, explained that the Colonial Office was not consulted on the question of the creation of the Order of the British Empire, which arose out of considerations unconnected with the Dominions or the Colonies, but when it was decided to make use of this Order for recognition of notable civilian war service in Great Britain, he claimed that service of no less merit was being rendered in the Dominions and the Premier allowed him to communicate with the Dominions and leave it to the discretion of the various Premiers to make such recommendations for these honours as they thought fit, or none at all.

## MERCANTILE MARINERS' PART IN THE WAR.

London, May 15.  
 In the House of Commons Sir Albert Stanley stated that 12,500 mercantile mariners had lost their lives in the war but none had ever refused to sail when a vessel was ready. (Cheers.)  
 Sir A. Stanley announced that the King approved that a badge should be worn by officers and men of the Mercantile Marine who had completed a further voyage after being aboard a vessel which had been sunk or damaged by torpedo or mine. The badge will be in the form of a torpedo and will be worn on the cuff of the left sleeve. Bars will be added for subsequent torpedoings.

## BRITISH SUBMARINES DESTROYED.

## TO PREVENT THEM FALLING INTO ENEMY HANDS.

## A STORY FROM FINLAND.

London, May 16.  
 The Admiralty announces that seven British submarines which remained in Russian waters were destroyed by order between April 3rd and April 8th owing to the German naval forces approaching Hango. None fell into enemy hands. The guns in the vicinity of Hango had already been dismantled, and the Russians had retreated after blowing up their four American submarines. The crews of the British submarines were removed to Petrograd.  
 The Russian Admiral rejected a proposal to block the harbour by sinking ships at the entrance, but the destruction of British submarines had an excellent effect in inducing the crews of merchantmen to destroy vessels which otherwise would have fallen into the hands of the enemy.

## ITALIAN RAID ON POLA.

## ENEMY DREADNOUGHT TORPEDOED.

London, May 16.  
 An Italian communiqué states:—  
 An Italian officer and three petty officers entered the port at Pola and torpedoed a Dreadnought of the *Viribus Unitis* class.  
 The communiqué does not give details.  
 Scaphanes bombed Pola and brought down two enemy machines, then returned unharmed.

## GERMANY'S MYTHICAL WAR INDEMNITY.

## MINISTERS RECEIVING THE PEOPLE.

London, May 16.  
 The German people are still led to expect a war indemnity.  
 Speaking in the Reichstag, Dr. Saxon, the War Minister, said Germany counts upon indemnities, while Dr. Westrup declared that only by indemnities can the German requirements be met.

## BESSARABIA TO BE JOINED TO ROMANIA.

London, May 16.  
 A message from Bukharest reports that the Premier, M. Marghiloman, states that Bessarabia in its entirety, except for a slight rectification on the northern frontier, will be joined to Rumania.

## THE JEWISH POLICY FOR PALESTINE.

London, May 16.  
 Speaking at an official dinner given by the Government of Jerusalem, Dr. Weizmann, explaining the aims of the Zionist Commission, said Jewry was returning to Palestine to again create a great moral and intellectual centre. Zionists desired to create conditions under which the development of the Jewish people would not be a detriment to any of the great communities already established by Palestine. All fears expressed openly or secretly by the Arabs that they would be ousted from their present position were unfounded. The Jews did not intend to take the supreme political power in Palestine into their hands after the war. Jews and Arabs alike had carefully watched the fates of Albania and Russia. Modern self-government needed a long and hard apprenticeship under trained and trustworthy teachers. The Zionists desired the supreme political authority in Palestine to be vested in one of the civilized, democratic Powers, to be selected by a League of Nations. This Power should hold Palestine in trust until self-government is practicable. Jewry would choose that Power and would announce its opinion thereon after the war. Zionists did not believe that the internationalization of Palestine or any form of multiple political control could be tolerated. The Armenian massacres in the Caucasus and the recent Jewish massacre in Turkey showed that Arab, Jew and Armenian must stand united in order to resist the forces of darkness and oppression threatening to overwhelm the civilized world.

## THE SILVER MARKET.

London, May 16.  
 Silver is steady.

## PRISONERS OF WAR.

## THE BRITISH POLICY.

London, May 17.  
 The Press Bureau states that in order to correct a misapprehension, it is officially stated that the Government have for a considerable period advocated the release of fit combatant prisoners of war for internment in a neutral country, but not for repatriation. It has been only possible to apply the policy to officers and non-commissioned officers because Germany hitherto has refused to extend it to privates. In regard to repatriation of fit combatants the Government has always acted in consultation with the Allies.

## AMERICAN LABOUR DELEGATION IN LONDON.

## RECEPTION BY KING AND QUEEN.

London, May 16.  
 Their Majesties the King and Queen held a reception at Buckingham Palace for the American Labour Delegation.  
 His Majesty, in welcoming the Delegation hoped the opportunities which the Delegates had of judging Great Britain's war efforts would enable them to assure the people of the United States that we were doing and mean to continue to do our utmost. The King trusted that the lady delegates would be able to give a satisfactory report of the manner in which the British women had come forward to replace the men and how efficiently they were carrying on. "It has always," said His Majesty, "been my dream, which the war has fulfilled, that the Anglo-American nations should work together in close harmonious relations towards the ideals of progress and civilization common to both peoples." His Majesty hoped that after the war they would continue to stand together.  
 Mr. McCormick one of the Delegates, assured the King that the Delegation had been impressed by the magnitude of Britain's effort and said America would not be behind in her contribution to the common cause.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## THE EXCHANGE OF WAR PRISONERS.

## AN ACUTE POINT OF CONTROVERSY.

London, May 15.  
 In the House of Lords, Lord Newton, referring to the Franco-German agreement regarding the exchange of war prisoners, mentioned yesterday, disputed the contentions that we should act similarly to the French Government. He took upon himself yesterday to suggest that some form of exchange might be found advisable by the Government and made a somewhat vague suggestion thereon, but the War Cabinet must decide the matter.  
 Lord Newton said one point of acute controversy between the Anglo-German Governments related to merchantmen captured on armed vessels, whom Germany was unwilling to treat as civilians. The Admiralty was not prepared to allow German merchant seamen to leave Great Britain until the matter was satisfactorily cleared. There were 3,750 British civilian prisoners in Germany, including 2,680 seamen, while there 21,000 German civilian prisoners in Great Britain. An arrangement was possible whereby all combatants and non-combatants would be exchangeable the bargain would be perfectly fair, because the numbers would be about equal.

## THE TIME FOR PATIENCE PASSED.

The Times, commenting on Lord Newton's announcement regarding the exchange of prisoners, criticises the Government for failing to keep in touch with France and Italy on this very important question. It holds the War Office mainly responsible for "another very lamentable failure of co-operation between the Allies." It says the Government no longer withholds the evidence of the sufferings of the prisoners collected from British officers from Germany now in Holland, who are answering in their effort to stir the country and demand more energetic action. The paper says it has been thought here that conditions have lately improved but letters from officers prove that British prisoners in many camps in Germany are subjected to a deliberate policy of vindictiveness. The least evil is insufficient and bad food. Letters of officers contain proofs of sick men being driven to work, of fully deficient sanitary conditions, of medical attention brutally denied, of men bullied and beaten by German officers, also by their guards, and of deliberate murder in many cases. The Times concludes: "The country has shown great patience with the policy of this and preceding Governments in this matter. Plainly the time for patience has now passed. The case for action is overwhelming in view of what has been done."

## GENERAL FOCH'S TASK.

## TRIBUTE BY MAJOR-GENERAL MAURICE.

London, May 18.  
 Major-General Maurice, in an article in the *Daily Chronicle*, pays a tribute to General Foch and appeals to the British public to remember when they see our soldiers that the German blow was designed to fall on the British, and that General Foch's task is, while giving us the necessary support, to watch the enemy reserves and turn his own. General Foch assumed his functions when the battle was at its height. The menace to Amiens was very real, yet the enemy had been checked. The Allied Armies remain in direct touch. Amiens is still in our hands.  
 Major-General Maurice said he met General Foch three times since the German offensive and each time the latter looked younger, more vigorous and more confident. General Foch may be trusted to remain on the defensive not an hour longer than prudent generalship demands.  
 General Maurice denies that he is a disgruntled soldier, turned out of a job. He is about to take up important employment in France. Therefore he has no reason to indulge in recriminations, his sole object being to help readers to get on with the war, but he feels bound to explain that he was at Versailles. He was in the corridor outside the Council Chamber, engaged on work in connection with the questions discussed. He coincides by stating that nothing was further from his mind than to serve a partisan and political purpose.

## GERMAN PROPAGANDA IN BELGIUM.

## THE OLD SEPARATE PEACE GAME.

Paris, May 15.  
 General Gillain, Chief of Staff of the Belgian Army, in an interview, shows the German propaganda methods in the Belgian Army to achieve peace. Belgian prisoners are taken to their families and for a few moments are allowed to abandon themselves to domestic joys. Photographs of these meetings are distributed numerously in the Belgian lines, with the words "Give up fighting and go home to your families. Then you will be happy." General Gillain says such temptations are constantly resisted. For four years the soldiers have been exiled and separated from their wives and families without news of their dear ones and knowing full well that the latter are the unceasing object of treacherous, hateful enemy machinations. Nevertheless, their confidence in the future is unbounded.

## AUSTRIAN INTERNAL CONDITIONS.

## STARVATION IN TRIESTE.

Rome, May 15.  
 The gravity of the internal conditions of Austria is evidenced by the situation at Trieste, which was among the pre-war richest Austrian towns, rivaling in wealth and comfort Genoa and Marseille. All classes of the remaining population of Trieste held a meeting, demanding aid. The notice calling the meeting, which passed the censor, is eloquent of the prevailing distress. It says:—  
 "Trieste is without reserves of resources. We refuse to die of starvation. Even people who were rich before the war now live by begging from public charity. Malnutrition and hunger prevent the workers doing their daily tasks. They do not produce even half the pre-war output. Statistics of sick and dead are terrifying, but the City declines to become a cemetery. If the Government does not provide for the inhabitants they will not die of starvation but will prefer any other death."

## AUSTRIAN BLOW AGAINST ITALY.

## EARLY OFFENSIVE EXPECTED.

London, May 15.  
 Well-informed observers are of the opinion that the Austrian blow against Italy may be expected at an early date. The project is generally believed to comprise a great invasion with Milan and Brescia as the chief objectives; but the latter are only parts of a complex scheme to smash up the Italian Army.  
 Since the retreat of October the whole Italian strategic plan has been recast. The main defensive positions have been solidly held; but the Austrians now intend to strike against the remaining hundred and fifty miles of original flank along the mountain wall stretching from St. Elvio Pass to Monte Grappa where the enemy holds positional advantages.

## HOUSES FOR THE WORKERS.

## POST-WAR PROVISIONS.

London, May 16.  
 The Minister for Reconstruction has appointed a committee to investigate the desirability of establishing State and Municipal Housing Banks with a view to advancing funds to private persons and bodies for the provision of houses for the working class after the war.  
 The Delhi Conference.  
 OVER 500,000 MENT TO BE RECRUITED.  
 SMILA, May 16.  
 As the result of the Delhi Conference the Provincial Governments have held meetings, unanimously reaffirming the resolution of loyalty and promising all possible aid.  
 The Government of India has already decided immediately to recruit over half a million men and organize Central Provincial Publicity Bureau.

## THE DELHI CONFERENCE.

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(Continued on Page 2.)

## HONGKONG WAR BONDS DRAWING



## PRIZES.

The sale of tickets has proceeded so satisfactorily that the Committee is now able to indicate a provisional allocation of the 3 big prizes and the 100 smaller prizes.

The prizes given below are, as already advised, subject to the amount available for distribution being the sum of \$500,000.

In this event:—

WAR CHARITIES WILL RECEIVE	Approximately.
1st prize	\$125,000
2nd prize	187,500
3rd prize	56,200
2 prizes of \$10,000 each (approx)	37,500
2 prizes of \$7,500 each	20,000
2 prizes of \$5,000 each	15,000
2 prizes of \$2,500 each	10,000
7 prizes of \$2,000 each	5,000
6 prizes of \$1,000 each	14,000
10 prizes of \$700 each	6,000
15 prizes of \$400 each	7,000
15 prizes of \$300 each	6,000
24 prizes of \$200 each	4,500
15 prizes of \$100 each	4,800
103 prizes	1,500
	\$500,000

The closing date for sale of tickets is 12th June and the number of tickets now available for sale is rapidly becoming less; therefore if you have not bought all the tickets you require, it is advisable to hurry up and tell your friends to do likewise.

TICKETS \$5 each.

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"ARABIA MARU".....Saturday, 1st June, at 3 p.m.

"AFRICA MARU".....Wednesday, 6th June, at 3 p.m.

"CANADA MARU".....Monday, 17th June, at 3 p.m.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.—Every two months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

BOMBAY LINE.—Regular fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore and Colombo.

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FORMOSA LINE.—The steamers will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office and while the steamer is alongside the Wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

"AMAKUSA MARU".....Sunday, 19th May, at Noon.

"JOSHIN MARU".....Tuesday, 21st May, at 9 a.m.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU".....Thursday, 23rd May, at 8 a.m.

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K. YAMASAKI, Manager.

No. 1, Queen's Building.

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FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL  
SHANGHAI via SWATOW.....May 21, at 3 p.m.  
TIENHSIN.....HUTCHOW.....May 23, at Noon.  
SHANGHAI.....SUTYANG.....May 23, at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAITS and CABOO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL  
SHANGHAI via SWATOW.....WOSANG.....SUNDAY, May 19, Daylight  
SANDAKAN.....MAUSANG.....TUESDAY, May 21, at Noon.  
HAIPHONG.....WASHING.....WEDNESDAY, May 22, at 7 a.m.  
HAIPHONG.....LOKSANG.....FRIDAY, May 24, at 7 a.m.  
MANILA.....YUENSANG.....FRIDAY, May 24, at 3 p.m.  
MANILA.....LOONGSANG.....WEDNESDAY, May 29, at 3 p.m.  
CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang. Returning from Calcutta, steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully equipped surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation; sailings from both ports every Friday.

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TIENHSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

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